

## NEXT MAILS

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Next Mail Oct. 10.  
For San Francisco  
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# HUN RAIDER PREYING IN BOTH SEAS SINKS 17 SHIPS; U. S. CAPTAIN, ESCAPING FROM SEA ADLER, BRINGS TALE

## FORMER AMERICAN VESSEL CAPTURED BY U-BOAT WAS FITTED OUT AS RAIDER AND LEFT BREMERHAVEN IN DECEMBER OF 1916

### Lutece Believed To Be Headed For Java To Intern

Now with 4-inch shells falling so close to his ship, the R. C. Slade, that fountains of water splashed over the deck and powder blackened the paint work of the hull until he was forced to surrender, Captain Halbor Smith, master of the schooner, recounts today his experience with the German raiders.

The Sea Adler began her work of depredation in the Pacific on June 14, 1917, when the schooner A. B. Johnson, Captain Peterson, was captured 25 days out of Villa Harbor, Wash., 120 miles south of the equator.

Three days later the R. C. Slade was overtaken after a two-hour chase 240 miles farther north, where the ship was destroyed after her crew had been taken aboard the Sea Adler.

Following this until July 8, the Sea Adler cruised near to the equator, crossing of the trade wind zone in the South Seas when the schooner Manila, bound for Honolulu with coal, was captured and later destroyed.

For three weeks after the sinking of the Manila the Sea Adler and her prisoners drifted in the equator zone in search of other vessels.

On July 27 the Sea Adler headed for Mopeha island to give her crew needed shore liberty, arriving there on July 31, and effecting a landing on the following morning.

This was the beginning of the end of the cruise of the Sea Adler which rivals that of the Emden in the number of ships destroyed. Convinced by the guile and ingenuity of the American navigators held prisoner by him, the German lieutenant commander was induced to anchor in near the shore of Mopeha island.

A few days later the vessel was washed upon a reef during a storm and now lies rotting in the South Seas, a total loss with her two big guns.

On August 21 three officers of the Sea Adler put to sea in a motor launch well armed, in a vain endeavor to capture another American vessel. Starvation forced them to make a landing in Tahiti where they were taken prisoners by the British.

On September 5 Captain Smith, with two white men, started on a 1000-mile voyage to Tutuila, Samoa, after an unsuccessful attempt was made by Captain Smith, with a crew of 9 kanakas. This was after there was a mutiny of the American seamen and natives marooned at Mopeha, during which the Manila captain put to sea.

Later the raiders captured the French vessel Lutece and taking nearly all the stores and all guns and ammunition on the island departed for an unknown port, leaving 27 white men and 18 South Sea islanders prisoners.

The surmise is made that the raiders are now headed for Java with the Lutece where she will be interned, due to her unseaworthy condition, although it is asserted that there may be other German raiders in the Pacific.

Today Captain Smith is recounting his information regarding the raiders to Captain George R. Clark, the naval commander at Port Harbor.

### RUSS COALITION CABINET TAKES OVER GOVERNMENT

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)  
PETROGRAD, Russia, Oct. 10.—Today the coalition ministry assumed control of the government of Russia, replacing the council of five appointed by Kerensky. An active foreign policy is promised by the new ministry, which in its opening announcement declares that a peace agreement will be made with Russia's allies as soon as possible.

Meanwhile the army will be brought to its highest fighting power, and the efforts of the ministry will be specially devoted to the restoration of economic and social tranquility.

### Converted Motor Schooner Using Forged Norwegian Clearance Papers Eluded British Scouts; and Passing Into Atlantic Sank 13 Steamers; Then Sailed Around the Horn and Sank Four More Vessels in the Pacific

OUTRIVALING the tales of the most vivid of fiction of the pre-war period is the story brought from the South Seas today by Captain Halbor Smith, master of the R. C. Slade, which ship was destroyed by the German raiders, and who afterward escaped from a little island in the southern Pacific, on which the crews of four destroyed ships were marooned.

It's a story of an 8-months' cruise of the German raider, a story replete with burning, shell riddled and dynamited ships, a story of life on an uninhabited island; a story of mutinous ships' crews; a story of hardships, nature being relied on to furnish provisions and water from coconut trees and a volcanic lagoon; a story of a 1000-mile voyage in a small lifeboat; all beginning with a clever subterfuge conceived by cunning war-mad Teutonic minds; but overcome in the climax by the ingenuity of the Yankee.

Such is the story outlined today by Captain Smith, who gallantly denies that he or his men were victims of any German cruelty that the necessities of war did not make necessary. Calmly, but with a frequent chuckle of satisfaction that Teutonic wisdom had been outwitted by Yankee minds, and a hearty laugh at the misfortune which he and two other American navigators had led the German raiders into, he related chronologically to the Star-Bulletin today his experiences.

### Yankee Trick Brings Raider To Destruction

German Commander Induced  
to Anchor Close in to Mopeha  
Reef Where Storm Wrecked  
Pirate

YANKEE ingenuity—not Yankee guile—brought the German raiders their first mishap after eight months of cruising and dodging of British, French and American warships in the Atlantic.

Persuaded under a veil of friendship and consideration for the raider crew and their own, Lieut. Felix Graf von Luckner, a German nobleman in active service, was induced by the American captains to believe that he could with safety make a landing near the shore of the little Mopeha island, an atoll seven miles long and three-tenths of a mile wide.

This was after the Teutonic caution of the German commander had caused him to remove from his first anchorage far out from the island. Calling the Americans for a consultation, giving them no opportunity for checkmating his intention of again putting to sea for fear of the anchorage, he asked their advice as to whether a safe landing could be made.

Capt. Smith, who had won Lieut. von Luckner's friendship through subtle hints of being favorable to the German cause, immediately assured him that the Mopeha was as safe as any isle in the South Seas. The other two American navigators professed similar opinions, but using all the subterfuge the sea had taught them to convince the German of what they so much desired.

Finally convinced that the island was dangerous only when an anchorage was made far out from the shore, the German commander was induced to bring his ship to within a very few yards of the Mopeha reef. Then half the German crew and all of the prisoners were allowed ashore for the first time for months. On the second day late intervened for the Americans and against the Teutons.

Planning a picnic and a tour of investigation of the lagoon of the island, the American navigators were asked to accompany the German officers. They had gone on a comparatively short distance when a signal from the Sea Adler's guns recalled them to where they could see that a small gale was blowing her upon the reef.

Even then the German commander did not suspect the wiles of the Americans, accepting their explanations that

(Continued on page two)

### Norse Disguise Saved Sea Adler In the Atlantic

WITH contraband cargo the Sea Adler, formerly the Pass Belhama, under American register, put to sea for a neutral Scandinavian port. The vessel was overtaken by a British cruiser and a prize commander put aboard with orders to take her to a Scottish port.

After the British cruiser disappeared, a German submarine emerged near the Pass Belhama and captured her. She was taken into Bremerhaven, where she remained until last December, during which she was outfitted as a German raider with two 4-inch guns, quantities of dynamite, hand grenades and bombs, all under the guise of a Norwegian vessel.

Supplied with a crew of 68 men, 20 of whom spoke Norwegian, and with forged Norwegian clearance papers, Norwegian phonograph records, Norwegian books aboard and Norwegian flags painted on her hull the Sea Adler put to sea on December 21, 1916.

On Christmas Day, four days later, she was overtaken by a second British cruiser, boarded, examined and passed as a neutral with a legitimate cargo. A few days later a deck cargo of lumber carried to disguise her purpose was thrown overboard and the two guns mounted forward and aft.

For nearly six months the Sea Adler operated in the North Atlantic during which she destroyed 13 ships, including two British steamers. Closely pursued by the war vessels of the Allies, 300 prisoners taken from the captured vessels were placed aboard a disabled French bark and allowed to proceed to Rio Janeiro.

The Sea Adler then encircled South America by the way of Cape Horn, beginning her Pacific operations on June 14, 1917.

### MINISTER DOES MURDER IN CROWDED COURTROOM

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)  
HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 10.—Oscar Landmesser, an itinerant evangelist, today shot and killed Fred Bayne of Indiana Harbor in a crowded courtroom, and seriously wounded two others. Court attaches immediately opened fire on the crazed man and he was instantly killed.

### COCOHI'S EXTRADITION IS REFUSED BY ITALY

ROME, Italy, Oct. 10.—Italy has decided not to grant extradition of Cocchi, wanted by the United States on a charge of murdering a young girl in New York City.

## HUN BATTLESHIP CAPTAIN THROWN OVERBOARD BY HIS MUTINOUS SAILORS, DROWNS

Marines From Squadron Refuse to Shoot Rebellious Comrades  
and Soldiers Finally Quell Outbreak—Others Seize Nurnberg  
and Head for Norway But are Captured By Destroyers

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)  
AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, Oct. 10.—Confignation of the serious disaffection among the sailors of the German grand fleet in Wilhelmshaven harbor is given today in details of the mutiny of four crews, and the maltreatment of their officers, one of whom is reported to have been drowned.

The plot was evidently carefully hatched and closely guarded and the officers by complete surprise. While endeavoring to quell the uprising on board the battleship Westfalen, the captain, who was particularly obnoxious to the men, was seized and summarily thrown overboard. Not a hand was raised to save him and the officer found a watery grave. With the assistance of other warships the mutineers were eventually subdued and landed to face a firing squad of marines, who had been detached after a drumhead court-martial, to shoot the

### MORE HUN PLOTING EXPOSED

Secret Instructions From Zimmermann to von Bernstorff  
Show Decisive Plot

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Further disclosures of Germany's campaign conducted in the United States through her ambassadorial channels were made public today by Secretary of State Lansing, and show to a remarkable degree the cunning and ingenuity of the Hun conspirators within U. S. borders.

A series of sensational telegrams to the German embassy at the capital were published by Lansing, all tending to show the evident purpose to injure the cause of the Entente Allies through cutting off her resources from America.

One communication from Minister Zimmerman to Ambassador von Bernstorff reads: "January 3 (Secret).—The general staff desires energetic action regarding proposed destruction of Canadian Pacific railroad at several points, halt traffic, Capt. Boehm, who is known your side, is shortly returning with instructions. Provide necessary funds."

Another despatch in the hands of the state department reads: "January 26.—Military attaché can obtain particulars of persons suitable for sabotage in the United States and Canada from Joseph Maogartty, Philadelphia; John P. Keating, Michigan Ave., Chicago; Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York. One or two absolutely reliable and discreet; three reliable but not always discreet. Casement indicated them. In United States sabotage all factories supplying munitions. Railway traffic drastically limited."

## RELIEF FOR VICTIMS OF HUN RAIDER NOW GOING TO MOPEHA

Commander of Sea Adler Made Prisoner at Tahiti, Confesses  
Crimes—Outfitted By Private Company, Crew Regarded as  
Pirates

RELIEF for the 28 white men and 18 natives marooned at Mopeha island by the German raiders is now being despatched from "somewhere" in the South Pacific, according to an authorized statement made by the naval officials at 2 o'clock this afternoon. From where the relief ship was sent or what vessel was not stated.

Lieutenant Felix Graf von Luckner, commander of the former German raider, Sea Adler, and the three officers captured with him by the British at Viti Levu, Tahiti, have made a full confession of the eight months' operations of the raider to the British authorities at Auckland, N. Z., where they have been transferred during the past week. News of the confession has been received here by the navy department. The Germans claimed to

### BENTON TWIRLS MASTERLY GAME SETTING ROWLAND'S CROWD DOWN WITH 5 HITS

Robertson's Long Drive for Three Bases, Holke's Double and Burns' Single Turn Trick in the Fourth—Chisox Lose a Chance to Score By Dumb Work on the Bases

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 10.—When Robertson opened up the fourth inning with a three-base hit and scored on a two-bagger by Holke who was in turn advanced to third on Rariden's sacrifice and across the plate by Burns' single, the New York Giants scored the two runs which won for them the third game of the world's series. The final score was 2 to 0 in favor of the home team.

### Howdy Do, Mr. Benton

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
J. Collins, rf.	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	
McMullen, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	
E. Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Jackson, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Felsch, cf.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Weaver, ss.	3	0	2	0	0	3	0	
Schick, c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Totals	31	0	5	0	24	7	2	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	S	P	O	A	E
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Herzog, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Zimmerman, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Fletcher, ss.	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Robertson, rf.	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	
Holke, 1b.	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	
Rariden, c.	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	
Benton, p.	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	
Totals	33	2	8	3	12	12	0	

SCORE BY INNINGS.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Bushits	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 5	
New York	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	
Bushits	1 2 0 3 0 0 1 1 8	

SUMMARY.  
Three-base hit, Robertson; two-base hit, Holke; Weaver's sacrifice hit, Rariden; struck out, by Benton 5, by Cicotte 7.

In spite of the fact that Cicotte pitched a hard game for the White Sox, the Giants came back after losing two games in Chicago and won in thrilling fashion. Benton pitched masterly ball for the Giants allowing only five hits, only one of which was good for more than a base, and on only two occasions did a Sox player reach second and both times it was Weaver.

Except in the fourth, Cicotte lived up to his reputation and allowed only five hits besides the three in the fourth when the blowup occurred. He struck out eight men to Benton's five. Neither of them walked a man.

Cicotte was given excellent support except in center field when John Collins muffed two flies, one in the first and one in the third. Both were hit by Kauff and in both instances he went to third, but he did not score.

Robertson was the real hero of the game, for not only did he start the ball rolling in the fourth with a long three-base hit which opened the way for scoring both himself and Holke, but also gathered a hit in the second after which he was caught trying to steal to second, and another in the eighth when he succeeded in stealing second. He was at bat four times and on the fourth flew out to center field.

New York is today wild with enthusiasm over the reversal of fortune in the big baseball series. Thousands packed the grand stand at the polo grounds and the news of the victory was received on the street with cheers.

The day was cold and windy.

PICK UP INNINGS

First Inning  
Chicago—John Collins, after waiting for three ones, fouled out to Rariden. McMullen whiffed on three puzzling ones. Eddie Collins singled to deep center but Jackson lined out to Holke.

New York—Burns fanned on three fast ones. Herzog lifted a long one to Felsch. Kauff went to second when J. Collins muffed a high fly. Zimmerman singled, Kauff being held at third. Fletcher forced Zimmerman, McMullen to Eddie Collins.

Second Inning  
Chicago—Felsch fouled to Holke. Gandil flied to Holke, Weaver singled to left, stole second but died when Schaik flied to Burns.

New York—Robertson singled to center but Holke forced him, Robertson making the putout. Rariden singled to center. Holke taking third. Benton.

(Continued from page 1)

## FRENCH SCORE ANOTHER GAIN IN FLANDERS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Wireless.)  
PARIS, France, Oct. 10.—Undeterred by swampy footing, the recent rains having rendered the roads almost impassable, the French troops holding the line between the Belgian and British fronts, today made another brilliant advance, and after fierce hand-to-hand fighting, drove the Huns from Papegoet farm, a fleeting heavy losses on the defenders.

BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS.  
Oct. 10.—North of Ypres the advance of our troops has reached the village of Veldhoek, which makes the depth of the forward movement of over a mile.

WANTS CHINESE LABOR

W. H. Hindle addressed the meeting of the board of directors of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce this afternoon on the proposition of bringing Chinese labor into the Hawaiian Islands to restore the rice growing industry to its former standard. He asked the board to pass a resolution favoring the movement. The board referred the matter to the legislative committee for investigation.